

accurate. The fact that Russian warships began a bombardment of the Turkish fortifications in the Bosphorus yesterday is taken as a preliminary move toward the landing of troops, as is the yet more salient fact of Russia's desire to participate in any campaign against Constantinople.

It is learned from Bucharest that Russia's new battleship, the Imperatritza Maria, her mightiest vessel in the Black Sea, has been completed and has joined the fleet which is to batter the Bosphorus fortifications. She is manned with ten 12 inch guns and twenty 5 inch guns, the former of which will be of great importance in the bombardment of land fortifications.

Fliers Valuable Adjunct.

"The Allies' air fleet has proved of valuable assistance, especially in locating the enemy's positions," says an other correspondent, "and also in destroying important bridges across the Bosphorus, near Edine where there is a large depot of arms. It is reported that the bombs dropped by airmen over Mardos injured ten persons."

A report from Bucharest received by the Daily News says one of the landings on the Gallipoli peninsula was accomplished through a successful run. Nearly 1,000 derelict donkeys that had been purchased among the islands for trifling prices were landed under the fire of warships. The animals were laden with gunnery stores, food and baggage. At the sight of this landing force the Turks diverted a strong force and annihilated the donkeys. Meantime the real landing, went ashore at the point thus left unprotected and progressed some distance and established a strong hold.

This correspondent speaks of several Turkish prisoners, including several who had been wounded by revolver bullets shot by German officers who were driving them to attack.

Under date of April 24 from Imbros the same correspondent describes the progress of the operations from a high hill. The weather was marvellously clear and the sea was dead calm. His observations are unimportant as regards the results accomplished, as the distance was too great, but it was obvious that a tremendous bombardment was directed by the battleships from the Bosphorus, which was even shelling the forts across the peninsula, which is narrow at that point. Several others of the biggest battleships were pouring down tons of shells. One hundred and fifty shots were counted in a half hour.

The sounds of gunfire ashore, although indistinct, showed that landings were taking place. The bombardment was observed from 9 o'clock until midnight Tuesday, when the moon was full. The bombardment was continued at daybreak, with a vigorous reply from the forts.

8,000 Turks Captured.

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Express writes that the French have captured 8,000 Turks on the plains of Troy.

The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle watched the attack upon the forts of the Dardanelles on Monday from Rabbits Island. It was directed especially against Kild Bahr and Chanak. The largest warship maintained a tremendous fire from Kild Bahr. Bay, sending sometimes twenty shells a minute. He saw columns of smoke from the forts ashore. The firing continued without ceasing for two hours before the Turks replied.

The same correspondent records the fact of a Turkish battery of light artillery which has been driven from Kild Bahr by a charge of the landing force. This battery was seen from the first shot, for a great cloud of smoke and earth shot upward. Another shell quickly followed and it struck right in the midst of the Turkish gunners who were driven back to their guns and managed to fire three shots in reply. Then the warships poured seven shots on the spot and a long belt of gray smoke obscured the battery, which gave no further sign of life.

Battery in Retreat.

The writer quotes a story of another Turkish battery which had established itself behind a road leading from Kum Kall to Erencik, where it was firing on the ships. Suddenly the shells quickly found the range and the battery became too hot for the battery to hold its position. The gunners limbered up their guns and began to retreat along the road toward Erencik. As they rushed along the shells were seen falling around them. They took another road leading in the direction of the shore. The shells followed them until they were out of sight. Dark spots along the road showed they suffered severely.

There was a fierce duel between 5.45 o'clock and 7 o'clock between the guns of the land forces and the Turkish artillery posted on the heights beyond the shore. A big British battleship went out from the Bosphorus and took part in the fighting.

"The result of the operations up to Monday evening," he says, "appears to be that the Allies hold complete possession of the extreme tongue of the peninsula and the flat shores of Suva Bay."

"Good progress has been made by the fire of the warships toward the reduction of the forts at the narrows."

KAISER THREATENS GREECE.

Tells King Country Will Suffer if It Intervenes.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ATHENS, via Rome, April 29.—It has been learned that three days ago the Kaiser telegraphed to King Constantine urging him to maintain the neutrality of Greece in the war, threatening heavy reprisals in the case of intervention and solemnly warning him that Germany and those who are not with Germany in the war are against her.

The reply of the King is unknown, but the telegram itself has fanned the resentment already felt over the situation and is likely to hasten intervention.

ALLIES REFUSE GREEK AID?

They Consider Athens's Demands Too Great, Is Report.

LONDON, April 29.—The Greek Government has proposed to the Entente Powers that she take the arms and munitions which the Daily Mail's correspondent at Sofia.

"The Allied Powers, however," he telegraphs, "are not so eager, especially as Greece demands much and offers little. The Entente Powers reply that unless Greece made more definite and satisfactory proposals negotiations with her would be impossible."

No Cipher Messages to Greece.

The Commercial Cable Company announced last night that the Greek Government is prohibiting the use of code and cipher language in cablegrams to Greece.

1,441 Sailings, 5 Ships Lost.

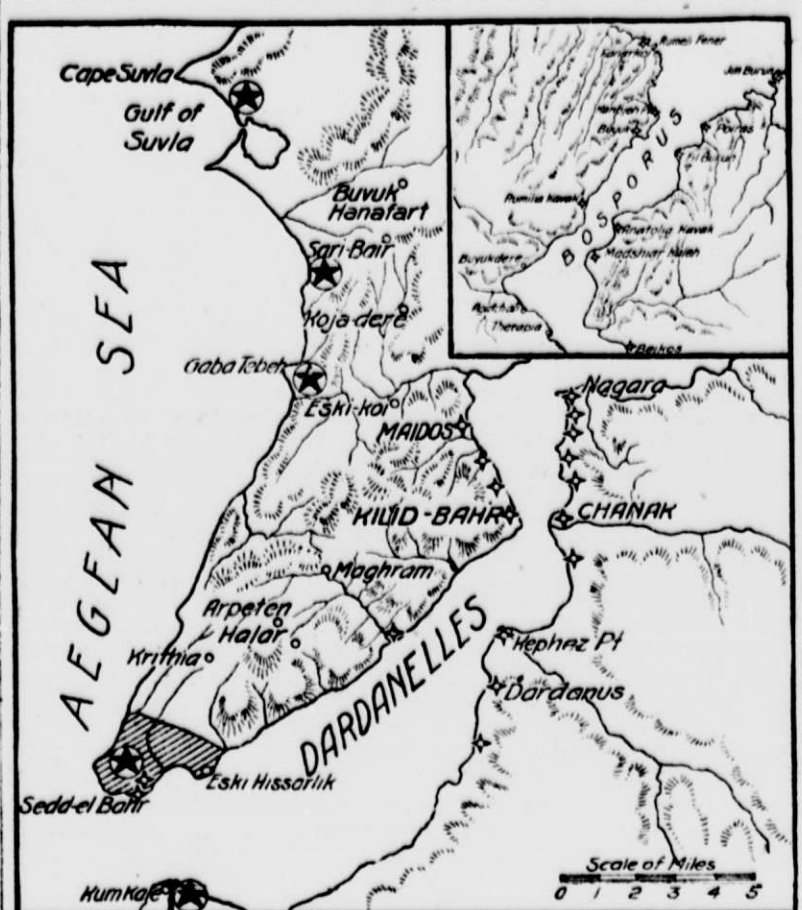
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 29.—The Admiralty announced today that the British merchantmen sunk or captured by submarines during the week ended April 28 were one of 1,350 tons and four fishing vessels. The total number of arrivals and departures during this period was 1,441.

Von Kluck Recovering From Wound.

LONDON, April 29.—General von Kluck, who was wounded last month, is now on the road to recovery, according to the Hamburg Anzeiger. An official statement says an Amsterdam dispatch adds that the general is able to appear in the garden of his villa.

Stamboul Threatened From Two Sides



WITH the British and French troops which were landed on Gallipoli Peninsula driving the Turks northward the Russian advance toward Constantinople is marked with stars where allied troops have been landed. The Russian troops are said to be approaching the Bosphorus from the north, while the British and French troops are advancing from the south. The map shows the Dardanelles, the Gallipoli Peninsula, and the surrounding regions, including the Aegean Sea, the Bosphorus, and the city of Constantinople.

ATTACK RUSSIANS MODIFY BRITISH PROHIBITION PLAN

Along Entire Front

Germans Begin Offensive Movement From Northern Poland to Bukovina.

CHECKED AT ALL POINTS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PETROGRAD, April 29.—There is action along nearly the entire Eastern battle front, according to the latest official statement made public by the General Staff. Either with the object of launching a new drive or simply to relieve the pressure in the Carpathians, the German army have begun attacks at almost every point from north of the Niemen, in northern Poland, nearly to the Bukovina line.

Not one attack has been successful. The enormous forces of Russians in the field today are able to meet the enemy at every point and still leave reserves for emergencies. The statement follows:

On the whole front of our contact with the enemy, the last few days have been marked by intense and collisions between reconnoitering detachments more frequent.

West of the Niemen and north of the Sarny, the Germans on the 27th and 28th delivered isolated attacks at many places, but none of a very decisive character.

In the region of Kalvaryia and north of Suwalki we checked an offensive. Between the Pissa and Skwa rivers there was an attack in the sector of Kruch-sekine hostile forces advancing in the marshy land came under the cross fire of our machine guns and were driven back in disorder with heavy losses.

In the region of the village of Tarkak the Austrians unsuccessfully attempted to carry out a flank attack. Their attempts to make progress north of Przasnys and east of Raciol and Dobrinie were equally futile.

In the Carpathians, near the Uok Pass, the Austrians during the night of April 27-28 unsuccessfully attacked a hill northeast of Lulenia. In the region of Strzy, they delivered repeated desperate attacks in the region of Golozetko, but all were successfully repulsed with the bayonet.

UZOK PASS ISOLATED.

Russians Occupy Lublin and Cut Strategic Railroad.

LONDON, April 29.—An achievement of great strategic importance is announced from Petrograd today. It is the occupation by the Russian forces of the Uzok Pass, a little to the northwest of the Uok Pass on the railroad line communicating with the pass. To understand the importance of the situation, it may be pointed out that the railroad, which goes through the pass toward Turka, to the east, goes also through Beceza to the southwest, in the direction of the city of Lulenia. This road, with a branch line running to the north, has been most important in the tactics of the German and Austrians in the Carpathian campaign.

It enabled the German reinforcements which came in by way of Ungvár to reach Beceza and the mountain region of Mezolabere, southward toward the highway which leads to the city of Strzy, east of the mountains. If the German line is held at the Uzok Pass may be considered isolated.

The action along the Strzy River and road which began five days ago continues, according to reports. The Austrians are making desperate attacks upon fortified positions held by the Russians, but so far as can be ascertained they have failed of accomplishment in every case.

Belgian Refugees to Make Arms.

LONDON, April 29.—A total of 180,000 Belgian refugees are now en route to England from France, according to an announcement in the House of Commons this afternoon. Many of them will be employed in the British munition factories.

Russians Repulsed in Caucasus.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Berlin and London, April 29.—It is announced officially that the Russian night attack against the Turkish advance posts north of Milo in the Transcaucasus was repulsed.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29.—It has been learned from Constantinople that the Russian night attack against the Turkish advance posts north of Milo in the Transcaucasus was repulsed.

ITALY'S WAR TERMS GROW MORE EXPLICIT

Must Have Definite Pledges Regarding Her Interests Before Striking.

AUSTRIA MASSES TROOPS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, April 29.—While officials of the Foreign Office assert that the report cabled by The Sun correspondent yesterday that Italy has reached an agreement with the Allies to enter the war is baseless it is confirmed that Italy has definitely indicated to the British Government the conditions she will take up arms on her side when the time comes for military action. It is generally understood here that the Italian Government resolutely refused to consider such action unless formal promises were forthcoming which would safeguard her interests in the Balkans and the Adriatic.

Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, had a conference lasting three hours this morning with M. Barre, the Italian ambassador in London. The Austrian ambassador this evening and conferred with him for half an hour. The correspondent of The Sun learns from the Austrian ambassador that the negotiations between Italy and Austria are at a standstill owing to the unacceptable nature of the territorial proposals made by the latter. It is evident here that Austria regards the entry of Italy into the war as imminent. Large Austrian forces are being moved to the Italian frontier. The railroads leading into the "Tyrolse salient" as well as to the Venetian border are used exclusively for the transport of troops. Ordinary traffic on those lines has been suspended for three days. Troops are also being sent in great numbers to the Adriatic coast. Troops moved by warships are leaving Pola, the Austrian naval base, for Cattaro, which has been besieged since the beginning of the war. The Austrians with the aid of an allied fleet. Mine sowing has been extended by the Austrians all along the east coast of the Adriatic.

A rumor from Taranto says hundreds of steamers are concentrated there for the transport of Italian troops, probably to the Dardanelles. It is possible to obtain confirmation of this report here. The newspapers have been prohibited from making any reference to Italian naval or military preparations.

Further reports of disturbances in the Trentino are coming to hand. From the head of the Arco half starved women marched to Riva, at the head of Lake Garda and close to the Italian border, demanding bread and shouting "Down with the war!" The women were charged by gendarmes and many of them were bayoneted. Two women and a child were trampled to death.

Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons. In a word it is proposed to place a very heavy surtax on both spirits and on beer containing more than 7 per cent of proof spirit and the duty on spirits is to be doubled.

The government is to take over complete control of the sale of drink in areas producing materials of war or in which transport work is performed and some camp areas. So, as it appears now, the somewhat strenuous fuel and branch method of dealing with the liquor question is to be done to something more comprehensive than a pruning.

"After weeks of trying to find a solution of the question," said Mr. Lloyd George, "I am prepared to take a pledge never, politically, to touch drink again."

It was, however, he continued in a more serious vein, nothing short of a "necessity" and the importance of bringing the liquor question into the maximum that has caused the government to submit proposals for its regulation of liquor consumption. He made it clear that when the time comes to drive the Germans out of France and Belgium the use of alcohol will be on a scale not even approached by the present situation in war. It therefore has become necessary for the nation to subordinate everything to the production of means by which this end may be accomplished.

"Out of 8,000 workers in one plant alone," the Chancellor said, "1,500 men failed to return to work after the Easter holidays. That fact alone proves the need of this legislation."

The Chancellor's proposal was a complete surprise to the Opposition members, to whom no intimation of the government's plan had been given. The government's plan had been given. The government's plan had been given. The government's plan had been given.

When the war is over Italy will become a member of the Entente. In diplomatic circles here it is believed that the two of very high importance of the French that England consented to make terms with Italy. Italy made it plain to the French Ambassador that she would fight only for the peace of the world and not for the sake of territorial conquest. The French Ambassador replied that the French government would not intend to go into the conflict without a thorough understanding of this point. At the same time the Italian government was requested to make the central empire, not with the hope that these proposals will come to anything, but with the object of convincing the central empire that the French government is sincere in its desire for peace.

"Nothing has been done and nothing will be done."

WOMEN DEMONCE SECRET TREATIES

Peace Congress Adopts Resolution Calling for Universal Democracy.

THE HAGUE, April 29.—American women are proving their right to commanding positions in the deliberations of the peace congress. The knowledge of parliamentary procedure, their ability to think quickly and speak incisively are giving them great influence in the deliberations of the congress. It is figured that if the delegates court the American women, who are absolutely neutral in their attitude.

Three resolutions were discussed today and two of them were adopted. The first provides for the nullification of all secret treaties between nations and the participation of the legislative branch of all governments in all treaties hereafter to be made.

Miss Emily Balch of Wellesley College introduced a resolution which declared that no territory shall be ceded without the consent of the inhabitants thereof. It was much amended and as adopted the resolution shall recognize the right to self-government and democracy for every nation.

The third resolution, which provides for the nullification of all secret treaties, was adopted by a large majority. The resolution was introduced by Miss Balch and was amended to provide for the nullification of all secret treaties between nations and the participation of the legislative branch of all governments in all treaties hereafter to be made.

FEARED FOR WOMEN.

Rotterdam Hears Why North Sea Service Was Stopped.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROTTERDAM, April 29.—It has been learned in official circles that the shipping service between England and Holland was interrupted by Great Britain because the Government feared that English women travelling to the Women's Peace Conference in Holland would be gained by surreptitious means rendered possible through the use of a device which

MADE CHARGE AT YPRES IN DENSE CLOUD OF GAS

Germans Rushed With Faces Swathed in Pads—British Gave Way, but Reformed at Command, "Stand to Your Arms!"

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 29.—An official "eyewitness" account describing the operations during the first four days of the Ypres fighting was issued today. It says: "The first intimation that all was not well was conveyed to our troops who were holding the left wing of the British line by the withdrawal of some French colonials and the appearance of a wall of vapor. Our flank being thus exposed by the withdrawal of some of the men, the line was ordered to retire on St. Julien."

"Meanwhile, apparently waiting till their infantry had penetrated well behind the Allies' line, the Germans opened a hot artillery fire upon various tactical points north of Ypres. The bombardment was carried out with the ordinary high explosive shell and shrapnel of various calibers. Projectiles containing asphyxiating gases also were hurled forward."

"Our men in reserve near Ypres, seeing the shells bursting, gathered in groups following the cannon and questioning scattered bodies of Turks who had come up. Suddenly a staff officer rode up shouting 'Stand to your arms!'"

"In a few minutes the troops had fallen in and were marching northward toward the scene of the fight. Nothing was to be seen in the distance. The sight of our men quietly taking their places in perfect order amid the scene of wild confusion caused by the panic-stricken refugees who swarmed along the roads."

Germans' Faces Protected.

"Meantime, north and northeast of the town there was a confused fight taking place behind a wall of vapor which swept across fields and through woods. Across these fields, through these woods, the Germans were advancing. The men with their mouths and noses protected by pads soaked in a solution of bicarbonate of soda, were hurrying forward with their formation somewhat broken up by obstacles encountered so that they looked like a huge mob bearing down upon the town."

"A battery of 4.7 inch guns a little beyond the left of our line was surprised and overthrown in a moment. Further to the rear and in a more easterly direction were several field batteries. Before they came into action the Germans were hurrying forward with their formation somewhat broken up by obstacles encountered so that they looked like a huge mob bearing down upon the town."

"It was under a very heavy cannonade opened at about this time by the Germans that our infantry on the left, which was in a position of some superiority, slowly retired on St. Julien, fighting at every step."

"Help was not long in arriving. Some of our reserves near Ypres stood at arms. Soon they were aware of the fact that the French line had been forced and the officers, on their own initiative, ordered the troops to advance forward to meet the advancing enemy, who by this time was barely two miles from the town. These battalions attacked the Germans with the bayonet."

"When night fell the fighting continued in the moonlight, our troops driving back the Germans repeatedly by bayonet charges. In the course of which our heavy guns were reoccupied."

"By then the situation had been somewhat relieved. The enemy had been driven back to the canal, occupying the position of the canal, which had been established himself at various points on the west bank. During the night the shelling continued and about 10 o'clock the enemy launched a further attack against our line in the neighborhood of Broodseinde, east of Zonnebeke. These attacks were repulsed with increased intensity and a part of the town was in flames early in the morning of Friday."

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FRENCH MAKE NEW GAINS NEAR YPRES

Germans on Defensive in Entire Region, Official Paris Reports Show.

AERIAL RAID ON EPERNAY

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, April 29.—Further progress in the Allies' advance into the territory recently gained by the Germans north of Ypres is reported in the official French statements issued today. The Germans are apparently on the defensive in almost the entire district, only one attack against the Belgian lines being reported. This attack was repulsed. The night communiqué was as follows:

The day has been calm at the front. During the night of April 28-29, two German attacks, one directed against the Belgian troops north of Ypres and the other at Les Eparges, were easily repulsed.

The communiqué issued in the afternoon told of an aerial raid by the Germans on the town of Epernay, which was occupied exclusively at the time by hospital detachments. The statement also reported that the German airship made an attack on Dunkirk several days ago was so badly damaged by the French artillery fire that it was wrecked in the trees inside the German lines. The communiqué was as follows:

In Belgium we have continued to progress in conjunction with Belgian troops, in a northerly direction. On the right bank of the Yser Canal we took 150 prisoners as well as two machine guns.

There is nothing new on the heights of the Meuse or the Vosges. The enemy has been harassed by means of gas, but no serious results have been achieved. The use of incendiary shells on the open town of Epernay, occupied exclusively at the time by hospital detachments.

Defensive operations which have come to hand sets forth that the Zeppelin airship which eight days ago threw bombs on Dunkirk was seriously damaged and destroyed. It is not possible to navigate further the machine was wrecked in the trees between Bruges and Ghent.

DENY GERMAN REPORTS.

French Say For Is Attempting to Conceal Reverses.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, April 29.—The War Office issued tonight the following official view of the operations in the Lorraine, which is intended as a reply to the reports issued at Berlin.

"Defensive operations which have been carried out in Lorraine since March 15 have often been reported by our enemy as having resulted in his favor. If it be true, however, that the battle of Lorraine has been changed since March 15 this change was entirely in our favor. We have never ceased to advance and the action which has been reported by our adversaries as successful to them were merely their vain efforts to check our advance. This advance represents a distance of from three to four kilometers on a front of twenty-five kilometers."

When the official German reports mentioned an action at Emberviller on April 25 and 26, the truth was that having realized our gains at La Neuveville, south of Emberviller, the enemy had decided to check our advance by an attack, which on March 15 was still at Emberviller. On other words, we achieved a gain of four kilometers and now occupy a position of great danger to the enemy."

"The same holds true for the actions reported to the northeast and east of Lunéville, in the report of April 1. In the case of Lunéville, the enemy had realized our gains at La Neuveville, south of Emberviller, the enemy had decided to check our advance by an attack, which on March 15 was still at Emberviller. On other words, we achieved a gain of four kilometers and now occupy a position of great danger to the enemy."

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